A FURIOUS HUSBAND SHOT.

TRACEDY IN A WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. BOARDING-HOUSE.

SUCHAEL L LEHMAIER PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED BY A MAN WHO SAYS HE IS MRS. LEHMAIER'S BROTHER AND THAT HE SHOT IN DEFENCE OF THE WOMAN-THE COUPLE'S

MANY TROUBLES. Michael L. Lehmaier, an advertising agent, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Charles A. Johnson, in the boarding-house at take No. 49 West Thirty-fifth-st., early yesterday morning. According to the man who did the shooting, he is the brother of Mrs. Lehmaier, but husband says Johnson was formerly married to the woman. The shooting was the culmination of demestic discord, brought about by Lehmaier's insane jealousy. His mind had been affected by business troubles and overindul-

ence in morphine. There was a great commotion in the neighborgood when the shooting occurred. It was only a few minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning when the block between Fifth and Sixth aves. was startled from sleep by the sound of several pistol shots in rapid succession, followed by the shricks of a woman. Then, as windows were raised and heads appeared, a policeman was seen running up the street, rapping his night stick on the sidewalk to call assistance. stopped before No. 49, where a man had rushed out through the front door immediately after the shooting to call the police.

A crowd quickly gathered, people coming from Broadway and Sixth-ave., and a few minutes later an ambulance from the New-York Hospital arrived in response to a call. Policeman Michael Carey went to the door of the Lehmaier apartments and entered. He found Lehmaler lying on the floor in a pool of blood streaming from three wounds. He was calling feebly for help. In a corner of the room the wife of the wounded man was crouching in terror, and standing before her was Johnson, the smoking pistol still in his hand.

TOHNSON ADMITS THE SHOOTING.

"Who shot this man?" demanded the officer. "I did." replied Johnson. "It was in self-de-

fence. I had to protect this woman, my sister." woman nodded assent, while clinging to the man. The officer placed both under arrest. As he took Johnson before Lehmaier, he asked the wounded man if the prisoner had shot him.

"Yes." groaned Lehmaier; "he shot me. I got up at 3 o'clock to get the morphine powders to put me to sleep. They were in my wife's room. I knocked at the door and heard a man's voice. Thinking that he was assaulting her, I smashed in the door to go to her assistance. And then he shot me"

"Is he her brother?" asked the policeman, pointing to Johnson. 'No; he is not her brother." gasped Lehmaier.

"He used to be her husband." Then the wounded man was carried to the

ambulance and taken to the New-York Hospital. There the physicians pronounced his case as hopeless. One bullet was imbedde I in the groin, another in the side and the third in the Either the first or second was fatal, the doctors said.

The officer took his two prisoners to the West Thirtleth-st. police station. When arraigned before Sergeant Daly, Johnson and Mrs. Lehmaier repeated the statement that the shooting was in self-defence. Both were held to await the result of Lehmaier's injuries.

At the house where the shooting occurred it was said vesterday by those who had observed the discord between Mr. and Mrs. Lehmaler, that the husband was morbid and recently had appeared to be much troubled over business affairs, as the number and value of the advertising contracts handled by him fell off. He was jealous for years of alleged attentions shown by other men to his wife, and, it was said, he became furious whenever an admiring glance was bestowed by a man upon Mrs. Lehmaier.

Lehmaler's brother was formerly Commissioner of Accounts. Michael studied in Europe before entering upon his business career in this it was not long before he became almost a physical wreck, while his mental condition suffered greatly. He grew despondent and querulous, and then came the frenzy of jealousy which dragged his name and that of his wife into the courts. Last May the woman brought suit for non-support. They had then been married only three months. She charged that her husband had not contributed a cent toward her support since their marriage. She also accused lealousy. He was fined on the charge of disorderly conduct, and then husband and wife decided to separate. She remained in the brownstone house in West Thirty-fifth-st., which she conducted as a boarding-house, and he engaged a room in West Forty-fifth-st., new

fixth-ave. A RECONCILIATION MADE. A month passed and, according to the statements of boarders in Mrs. Lehmaier's house yesterday, Charles A. Johnson, new under arbetween husband and wife, and Lehmaier changed his address to the Thirty-fifth-st. house. Affairs seemed to run with comparative smoothness there until the morning of July 1, when signs of trouble appeared. Mrs. Lehmaier went to the West Thirtieth-st. station and complained that her husband was again annoying and terrifying her with threats of violence because, in his fealousy, he imagined other men were paying her attentions. She asked that a Milceman be stationed at her home to arrest lemater in case he attempted any violence. his request was granted. Two days later an outbreak occurred. While the officer was standing at the door of the house, about 3 o'clock in the morning, he saw Mrs. Lehmaier leap from a second-story window into the street. She was and bruised, and her hair was torn and dis-hevelled. She told the policeman that she was hevelled. She told the policeman that she was trying to escape from her husband, who was in one of his fits of jealous rage. Lehmaler was arrested in court he attempted suicide by sawing at the arteries in his wrist with broken pieces of his watch crystal. He was held for Special Sessions. When his case came up a week ago. Mrs. Lehmaler created a sensation by rushing through the courtroom, shrieking for help. "Oh. Judge," she cried to Justice Jacobs, "he is going to kill me. He has a knife up his sleeve."

until the Justice directed that he be searched until the Justice directed that he be searched He suddenly started away, but court officers overtook him. They searched him after a struggle, but no knife was found. He was allowed to go free under heavy bonds to keep the peace, and his trial for pursuing his wife through the window was set for Monday. But more trouble came. On last Monday morning Mrs. Lehmaier called at the sliver-plating store of Johnson at No. 20 Beach-st. and requested him to go with 29 Beach-st, and requested him to go with her to the Jefferson Market Police Court to ob-tain a summons for her husband. At the store Pesterday it was said that she told a story of terrible cruelty. Johnson accompanied her to the court and they obtained the summons. Johnson accompanied her to they obtained the summons. the court and they obtained the summons Johnson declared that he would go to the Thirty-

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fifth-st. house and serve the summons himself. He carried a revolver, which, he told a friend, he thought he would better take along in case

The summons was served in the afternoon and Lehmaier became frantic. He stormed and cursed, the boarders said, and rushed through the house, tearing up and down the stairs and slamming doors until the nerveus occupants of the house hurried away in alarm. Mrs. Lehmaier fainted twice in the afternoon, and then Johnson decided to remain in the house all night. He stayed in the same room with Mrs. Lehmaier, who sat trembling with fear all night. The summons was served in the afternoon and Lehmaier, who sat trembling with fear all night, according to the account given to the police.

They heard Lehmaier storm around the house

At 3 o'clock in the morning there was a heavy knock on the door, accompanied by a gruff demand from Lehmaler to let him in. Johnson answered that he could not enter. The husband declared that he wanted a morphine powder. Admittance was again denied to him, and he mittance was again denied to him, and he threatened to kick open the door. "You kick that door in," warned Johnson,

"not I'll shoot you."

Instantly Lehmaler pressed his foot against the door, pushed with his shoulder and there was a crash. He stood in the opening, confronting Johnson and the terror-stricken wife, and in that moment Johnson raised his hand and fired at the husband. at the husband.

at the husband.

Three shots were discharged in as many seconds. Two bullets went wide of the mark, one burying itself in a sofa and another in a closet. Two more shots followed. Three bullets struck Lehmaier. He staggered across the threshold, cried for help, and then fell on the bed. THE ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

Coroner Fitzpatrick took an ante-mortem statement from Lehmaler yesterday afternoon. was as follows:

"My wife, Eva, and I had a quarrel last night, when an alleged brother of my wife, named Charles Alexander Johnson, of No. 20 Beach-st., was in the room with her at 3 a. m. I wanted to get a sleeping powder out of the room, but she had the door locked. I told her I would not permit any man to occupy the room with her at night. I then attempted to break in the door and the alleged brother began shooting at me. He fired three or four shots. Three of them struck me. I ran to the window and called for the police, who responded to my call, and I was brought here in an ambulance."

When Policeman Carey arraigned Johnson and Mrs. Lehmaler in Jefferson Market Police Court, he produced a certificate from Dr. Keyes, house surgeon of the New-York Hospital, who wrote that he was unable then to determine the extent of Lehmaier's injuries.

The officer said that when he entered the room where the shooting occurred, he saw Leh-maier lying on the bed, perfectly conscious. Lehmaier, he continued, pointed at Johnson and said: "That is the man who shot me. He did it because I tried to get at him for being with

because I tried to get at him for being with my wife."

The policeman said that both Johnson and Mrs. Lehmaier were fully dressed at the time, and that he arrested the woman only because she was present at the shooting.

Johnson said that he had no further statement to make then except that he had acted in self-defence. He was held without bail, and Mrs. Lehmaier was discharged. She refused to speak in detail about the case, saying that she was broken down by abuse from her husband. When she was told that Lehmaier said Johnson is not her brother, she said that Lehmaier "knew he was lying when he said it." She added that her was lying when he said it." She added that her husband was a confirmed morphine eater. She returned to her home in Thirty-fifth-st. Magistrate Deuel ordered the police to pro-

cure a later certificate of Lehmaier's condi and produce it in court this morning at 11

o'clock.

Last evening Lehmaler consented to have an operation performed. He had refused earlier in the day, saying that he wished to have a consultation with relatives regarding their opinion as to the advisability of undergoing an operation, but when no relatives appeared up to 6 o'clock, the wounded man said that he was ready for the surgeons

o'clock, the wounded man said that he was tead for the surgeons.

At the hospital last night, it was said that the physician; regarded Lehmaier's condition as unfavorable for the ordeal, but it was decided that the operation was necessary at once. The patient was sinking, and the hemorrhages from his bowels continued.

Ether was administered soon after 6 o'clock, and the surgeons worked over the patient for several hours. Whether or not, Lehmaier will recover could not be said last night. His condition was reported as critical.

tion was reported as critical.

NO LIEN ON MONUMENTS.

JUSTICE DAVY HOLDS THAT THEY ARE NOT SUB-JECT TO THE LAWS GOVERNING OTHER PROPERTY.

Justice Davy, in a decision in the Supreme Court making perpetual an injunction which forbids Charles Tayntor & Co., of No. 239 Broadway, from interfering with a monument which they erected on the burial plot of William Brooks, holds Chapter 543 of the Laws of 1888 to be unconstitutional. The act in question gives to monument builders the right to make a lien on monuments after they are placed over graves.

Justice Davy decides that the Court will not per mit any lien of this character. He holds that the law is without precedent in the legislative history

of the State of New-York. Mr. Brooks, who is a contractor, had a monument erected to the memory of his wife and daughter, who are buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The cost of the monument was \$1,80. After he had paid \$550 Mr. Brooks said he was unable to pay any more. The firm of Tayntor & Co. placed a lien on the monument for the balance and gave notice to the cemetery authorities that they would remove the nument and sell it to satisfy their lien.

Mr. Brooks then applied to the courts for and Mr. Brooks then applied to the courts for and secured a temporary injunction. Justice Davy says in his opinion: "The act in question is almost with-out precedent in the legislative history of the State. It confers upon the lienors the right to go upon the plaintiff's burial plot and dig up and re move the monument and sell it at public auction without the consent of the owner and without legal proceedings of any kind. In removing the monuent they may desecrate the graves and disturb the remains of the plaintiff's deceased wife and daughter, and the statute in question affords him

Every civilized country regards the resting place of the dead as hallowed ground and not subject to lien and to be sold upon execution like ject to lien and to be sold upon execution like ordinary property. Courts of equity have always been ready to restrain those who threaten to descrate the graves of the dead, and to protect the sentiment of natural affection which surviving kindred and friends entertain for their departed relatives. It is a sentiment that the Legislature of this State recognized years ago by passing proper laws to preserve and protect the resting places of the dead.

FOR A MILITARY SCHOOL AT HARROGATE. Middlesboro, Ky., July 28.-Major-General Nelson A. Miles commander of the United States Army; General O. O. Howard and the Rev. A. A. Myers, president of the Harrow School at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., are at the head of a movement to erect a large military and educational instierect a large military and educational institution at Harrogate, Tenn., on the site of the
late Four Seasons Hotel. The name of the institution will be the Lincoln Academy, commemorative
of President Lincoln. The site comprises 2,000
acres, and General Howard, who recently examined it, is of the opinion that it is the finest place
in the entire country for a military academy. Tha
next session of Congress will be asked for an appropriation, which, if granted, will assure the success of the project.

SILVER NOT GAINING HERE.

OBSERVATIONS OF GENERAL HORACE PORTER IN THIS STATE.

MANY DEMOCRATS WHO ARE GOING TO VOTE FOR

General Horace Porter has been on a trip through the State and returned to the city on Monday. When he was seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter in regard to his observations, the General made the

following comments: "I have just returned from a trip in which I have visited the counties of Saratoga, Oswego and Otsego and other parts of the State. I have spoken several times at public meetings, and have taken occasion to talk with all classes of the people in regard to the all-absorbing topic of sound money. My observations and experiences make me feel more confidence than ever in the large majority which will be given in this State in the November election in favor of preserving the National credit and the

honor of the Republic.

"In driving about the country I talked to a great many farmers, farm hands, tavernkeepers, liverymen, coachmen, horse dealers, rallway employes and all sorts and conditions of people. The number of Republicans who avow their intention to vote for Bryan is surprisingly few, and they are confined entirely to the farming class. I found but one Re publican so wildly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver as to spend his time moving about as an apostle in the cause and bringing to bear upon everybody he met the illogical and fallacious stock arguments which flow freely from the mouths of all free-silverites. He was engaged orator.' He had mortgaged a farm for \$800, and at tributed the fact that he had to pay interest on his mortgage and that the price for horses had largely declined solely to the maintenance of the gold standard. It could not be beaten into his head that over-production and the use of the blcycle and th trolley had anything to do with reducing the price of horseflesh. He was a hopeless case.

LOOKED UPON AS A CRANK.

"His neighbors, however, looked upon him as a crank, and in preaching his crusade he did not seem to be making any converts. Among the farmers I heard a number of Republicans say: good thing for us, and if that was the only issue I should vote for free coinage, but that Chicago platform has so many iniquitous planks in it, Bryan and the gang he trains with are so hard to party again this fall and vote for McKinley."

"The number of Democrats in the interior of the State who are outspoken in their intention to vote for McKinley is very much larger than I had supposed, and they are generally men of prominer and influence, who have the qualities of leadership others to follow their example. There is certainly less partisanship manifested than in any campaign since '6l, and honest Democrats and Republicans are fraternizing in a manner which gives abundant evidence of the tight they are going to make unitedly in a common cause. This feeling has been largely increased by the action recently taken in St. Louis by the remarkable agglomeration of life's failures, men with more beard than brain, called the Populist Convention, but which was more like a meeting of a red-handed Jacobin Club. The willingness of Bryan to accept a nomination at such hands, provided his political kite can be sailed with one tail instead of two, has made the people feel that if there was any doubt as to Bryan being a Populist in the most abborrent sense of that term, this recent action has made it certain. The advocates of free sliver have been distributing their literature in the interior for a year past, and in this respect have got the start of the honest-money men, but convincing publications are now being disseminated, and the outlook, in my judgment, will be more favorable every day from now on till the election.

FAVORABLE TO A THIRD TICKET. since '61, and honest Democrats and Republicans

FAVORABLE TO A THIRD TICKET. "As to the effect of putting an honest-money Democratic candidate in the field, while there has been a great difference of opinion on the subject, I found that politicians of good judgment are now ion would help to procure Bryan's defeat. There is much force in the argument that a large body of Democrats are so strong in their allegiance to the party that if only the present Democratic candidate were in the field they would vote for Bryan, although they abnor the platform upon which he has pledged himself to stand; but that many such men would vote for a gold-standard Democratic candidate if one should be nominated. At present there are large numbers of Democrats who will quietly vote for McKinley, but will not electioneer in that direction. If a third ticket should be put in the field these men would raily to it and make an active canvass against Bryan, and draw many votes from him. They would hold public meetings, which would be attended by Democrats, who would there hear sound arguments in favor of honest money, while such men would not be likely to attend purely Republican meetings. At the same time, Democrats who are independent enough to give a whole vote instead of a half a one for honest money; who realize that a third ticket would have no possible chance of election and who do not want to enact party that if only the present Democratic candidate

vote instead of a half a one for honest money; who realize that a third ticket would have no possible chance of election and who do not want to enact the farce of voting in the air, would cast their votes for McKinley.

"It has never been so clearly the duty of honest Republicans and Democrats to unite in a loyal and vigorous effort to prevent the debasing of the currency, the repudiation of the Nation's obligations, the destruction of American credit and the tarnishing of the fair name of the Republic, and I was delighted to find that it the parts of the State which I have visited the indications are encouraging that our citizens are seeing more clearly the necessity of such action, and that the heresy of free silver is making less progress than many of us supposed a few weeks ago."

A HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.

CAUGHT IN THE ROOM OF A GUEST AT THE MARLBOROUGH.

One of the best-known hotel sneak thieves in this country was arraigned by Policeman Carey, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning under the name of Philip Heath. He said that he was sixty-one years old, and gave as his address the Mariborough Hotel, at which place he was arrested. The complainant against him was George S. Dayton, a civil engineer, living in the Alpine Flats, at No 55 West Thirty-third-st.

Mrs. Dayton has been spending the summer out of the city, but she returned here to stay a few days with her husband last Sunday. As they did not wish to begin housekeeping again until fall, they went to the Marlborough Hotel on Sunday and secured a room. Heath also registered at the hotel early on Sunday morning. He wrote in the register that he was from Louisville, and was assigned to a room on the same floor as that occu-

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Dayton was awakened by hearing a jingling of the keys in the awakened by hearing a lingling of the keys in the pockets of her husband's trousers that were hanging on the bed. She burriedly awakened her husband, and Mr. Dayten, sitting up in bed, saw Heath, attired only in an undershirt and a pair of trousers, running out of the room.

Mr. Dayten sprang from the bed and chased Heath down the hall and into his room. There bayton seized hold of him and demanded to know what Heath meant by coming into his (Dayton's) room. Heath glibly explained that he had made a mistake.

nistake.

Mr. Dayton called the night clerk F. S. Williard, Mr. Dayton called the night clerk F. S. Williard, Mr. Dayton called the night clerk F. S. Williard, Mr. Dayton called the night clerk F. S. Williard, Mr. Dayton called the night clerk F. S. Williard, who when he heard the story, summoned Policeman Carey, who arrested Heath. Heath was taken to Headquarters, and was there recognized taken to Headquarters, and was there recognized taken to Headquarters, and was there recognized together once more. There have been several harings in the case before Sidney J. Cowen, who was pleture, is Samuel W. Richards, alias "Roxy" McFrann, and he has a long record of convictions. Heath was held in \$1,500 for trial yesterday morning.

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See that the Label bears the well-known RED DIAMOND Mark of THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD.

A BICYCLE CASE IN COURT.

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY OBJECTS TO PAY DAMAGES FOR A DRI-VER'S ALLEGED CARELESSNESS.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company ap pealed in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday from a judgment that had been rendered against it in the Eighth District Civil Court, awarding damages to Jacob Ross and Adolph Lurie for \$76.93 for damage done to a

tandem bicycle on August 22, 1895. Counsel for the streetcar company held that the bicyclists and not the car driver were to blame, and that the plaintiffs had shown no substantial

From the evidence it appeared that Ross and From the evidence it appeared that Ross and Lurie were riding the tandem in Park-ave. at 10 o'clock on a clear night. At Thirty-fourth-st. they attempted to cross to Madison-ave. They did not see the car until it was within forty feet, and going very fast. They then shouted to the driver to slow up. He replied, according to their story, by telling them to "get to hell out of here." There was a collision after the from wheel of the tandem had crossed the track. Counsel for the bicyclists contended that a tandem could not be turned in less than ten feet, and that it was impossible for the riders to get out of the way. He said that the driver of the car was one of those men who delighted in running down wheelmen, and had lashed the horses in his eagerness to pass the tandem. he tandem.

Decision on the appeal was reserved.

FIFTH-AVE. PAVEMENT DELAYED.

BIDS ACCEPTED FOR ASPHALTING ONE-HUN-DRED-AND-TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. AND FOR LAYING BICYCLE STRIPS ALONG HUD-SON-ST. AND MADISON-AVE.

bids for the asphalting of Fifth ave., which ere to be opened yesterday by Public Works Commissioner Collis, were returned to the bidders un-opened because of an omission to have printed in the advertisement for the bids and in the contract a clause making it compulsory for the bidders to furnish a certificate showing that their pavement had been in use for two years and had been satis-

factory.

The following bids, however, were opened by the The following bids, however, were opened by the Deputy Commiss.oner at 1 o'clock for asphalting One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. from Second to Fourth aves.; California Asphalting Co., 23 9 a square yard and 70 cents for the curb; Siellian Asphalt Paving Co., 23 8s and 65 cents for curb; Barber Asphalting Co., 23 35 and 56 cents for curb; Warren, Scharff & Co., 25 35 and 56 cents for curb; Warren, Scharff & Co., 25 35 and 56 cents for curb.
For two asphalt strips, four feet wide, along Hudson-st., from Chambers-st. to Bank-st., and from Bank-st. to Thirteenth-st. and Eighth-ave, the bids were: Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, 22 35 and square yard; Barber Asphalting Company, 22 55. This later is the lowest figure that asphalt pavement has ever reached.

reached.

For two bicycle asphalt strips four feet wide on Madison-ave., from Thirty-third-st, to Thirty-sixth-st, and from Sixty-sixth-st, to Seventy-second-st, both of which are steep Inclines, the bids were: Barber Asphalting Company, \$2.25 per square yard; california Asphalting Company, \$2.31; Stellian Asphalt Paving Company, \$2.16.

The prices show the downward tendency of the price of the smooth pavement. In each case the lowest bids were accepted.

BOY TRAIN WRECKERS SENTENCED.

ONE GOES TO THE COUNTY JAIL, THE OTHER TO ST. JOHN'S HOME.

Justice Hendrickson, of Jamaica, Long Island, on Monday night sentenced George Faber, sixteen years old, to three months in the county jall, and Joseph Schrieber, eleven years old, to St. John's Joseph Schrieber, eleven years old, to St. John's Home, in New-York City. Both boys were taken into custody by the Long Island Railroad detectives for attempting to wreck trains on the New-York, Woodhaven and Hockaway Beach road, between East New-York and Ozone Park. The boys had loosened the brakes on a freight car, which had been on a sldetrack. Then they broke the switch lock and the car was allowed to run down the track. Hinnerschitz, the station agent, saw the car on the tracks on Saturday morning, shortly before a Rockaway Beach train was due, and succeeded in having it stopped before the train ran into the car.

THE KAISER INSPECTS THE COLUMBIA.

The local agents of the Hamburg-American Line received dispatches from Hamburg saying that the passengers of their express steamer Columbia, now on her cruise to the Norwegian fjords, the North Cape and the Spitzbergen, were much elated by their reception aboard the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The Columbia met the Emperor's yacht and the cruiser Geffon in Trondhjem Fjord. The and the cruiser Gefion in Trondhjem Fjord. The passengers were invited to inspect her thoroughly, and made use of that privilege to the fullest extent. On July 20 the German Emperor himself, with his whole staff, boarded the Columbia, and remained aboard for some time to inspect her appointments. The Columbia then continued on her trip to the North Cape and Spitzbergen, favored by the most magnificent weather. The passengers witnessed the unusual spectacle of seeing the midnight sun four times on four nights in succession, in a perfectly cloudless sky, the last time the sun shining upon the glaciers and ice mountains of Spitzbergen.



A NICE POINT. TRMYNTRDUE-WELL, I CERTAINLY DO NOT INTEND TO GO ANOTHER TARD!
DOROTHEA-AND I CERTAINLY INTEND TO GO DN:
E. AND D. (together)-WHICH DO YOU INTEND TO DO, MAJOR!
AN ACCEPTED AUTHORITY ON ETIQUETTE, H-2N'T THE FAINTEST IDEA.)-Punch.

TO RUN FASTER TRAINS.

THE MANHATTAN TO SAVE THREE MIN-

UTES A TRIP.

NEW SCHEDULE GOES INTO EFFECT ON MONDAY-RUNNING TIME FROM SOUTH FERRY TO ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FIFTY-FIFTH-ST.,

> WITH ALL STOPS, WILL BE FORTY-SIX MINUTES.

On and after Monday next the running time of trains on all the principal elevated railroad lines in the city will be decreased several minutes. The new time schedule has already been arranged. It was submitted to the chief engineer of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad some time ago, and that official, after mature deliberation, gave it as his opinion that the running time of the trains could be shortened with perfect safety. In the opinion of others of the practical working officials of the elevated railroad system the present proposed plan appears to be feasible, but with its adoption the most of them think that the time limit will be reached, and it will be simply impossible to make any more changes in the future, at least not until some new motive power is used to propel the

The new running schedule for trains, which will go into effect on Monday, shortens the running time of all trains on the Sixth, Third and Second ave. lines three minutes. The present running time of the trains on the Sixth-ave. line is fortynine minutes from South Ferry to One-hundredand-fifty-fifth-st. On and after Monday it will be forty-six minutes. The present running time of the trains on the Second-ave, line from South Ferry to One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st, is forty minutes. According to the new schedule, howminutes. The trains on the Third-ave, line are now run from the Bridge to One-hundred-andtwenty-ninth-st. in thirty-five minutes. Their running time after Monday will be thirty-two min

The distance from South Ferry to One-hundredand-twenty-ninth-st. on the Second-ave. line is about nine miles, and there are twenty-eight stops to make. These stops take anywhere from five to fifteen seconds each. Placing the average time lost for each stop at ten seconds, five minutes will be consumed in this way during the trip. But it is not so much the actual time which the trains lo while they are standing still as it is the time lost in slowing up and starting when approaching and leaving the stations. From South Ferry to Onehundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. on the Sixth-ave. line the distance is about eleven miles, and there are about thirty-five stops. Although it has been reported that through trains from South Ferry to (One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-st.) would be run over the Second-ave. line and also over the Third-ave, line from the Brooklyn Bridge on and after Monday, this is not true. No through trains will be run over either of these lines for probably six weeks. The distance from So Ferry to Tremont is about twelve and a half miles. and it is proposed to make the running time tift minutes A reporter for The Tribune called on Superin-

tendent Smith, of the Manhattan Elevated Rall-road Company, at his office at South Ferry yesterroad Company, at his office at South Ferry yesterday, and asked him about the changes in the running time which it is proposed to make. Mr. Smith, however, displayed remarkable ignorance about the matter, although a typewritten schedule of the new running time of all trains was then in the hands of every locomotive engineer in the employ of the company. Mr. Smith said that any information which the company's general offices, at No. 71 Broadway. The reporter went there, and saw W. J. Fransioli, the acting general manager. Mr. Fransioli said that it was quite true that the company would shorten the running time of the trains on all the principal lines on and after Monday. He said that the new schedule of running time would be as already given in the foregoing. As to when through trains would be run over the Harlem River to Tremont, Mr. Fransioli could not say. "But the company," he said, "will run through trains over the Harlem to Tremont as soon as possible. We are now waiting for the material with which to build the switches and signals are now being made, and as soon as the company receives them they will be put in position and the company will be ready for business."

ness."

Several of the locomotive engineers on the lines whom the reporter talked with were of the opinion that the speed of the trains could be increased, but also said that it would make everybody hustle. The general opinion is that the danger of accidents will not be increased by increasing the speed of the trains.

When the new schedule goes into effect it will be the second time that the running time of the elevated trains has been cut down three minutes since the lines have been in operation.

THE AIR MOTOR CARS.

THREE WILL APPEAR ON ONI TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. TO-DAY-IF SATISFACTORY THE NUMBER WILL BE INCREASED.

The three Hardie air-motor streetcars received by the Third Avenue Railroad Company from the American Air Power Company will probably be put in operation on One-hundred-and-twenty-fifthst. to-day. Since their arrival they have been at the station of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Rallroad Company, One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., Twelfth-ave, and the Boulevard, where they have been fitted with fenders such as are prescribed by the municipal ordinances. The cars will first be seen at intervals between the regular cable-cars now in use, and if found to be satisfactory to the railroad company, their number will be rapidly in-

The Hardle air motor, it is contended, is as safe and useful as it is simple, and has reduced the ele-ment of danger in railroad traffic to a minimum. A compressed air tank and a hot-water tank are under each car. The air tank is charged with air compressed to a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and the hot-water tank is charged with steam of 350 degrees in temperature. The compressed air passes through the hot-water tank, thereby expanded, and enters the engine cylinder at a pressure of 150 pounds to the square

inch.

The cars, after being charged, will run sixteen miles without being recharged, and are capable of attaining a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

Each car is twenty-eight feet long, twenty feet being occupied by the body of the car and the remaining eight feet by the two platforms. Each has a seating capacity for twenty-eight passengers.

gers.

The cars can be so quickly started, stopped and backed that danger of accidents is largely offset. The motors can be run with great economy, and, it is said, without the slightest risk of their exploding.

THEY SAY THE BUTTER WAS BAD.

BOYS WHO ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE LEFT THE ST. MARY'S AT SOUTHAMPTON.

E. H. Harris writes to The Tribune saying that on the steamship New-York, which arrived at this port on Saturday, were four deserters from the schoolship St. Mary's, their names being given as H. Teackie, Walter Cunningham, Joseph Healy and H. H. Sanders. He says that the boys declare that they were forced to desert because the ex-ecutive officer of the ship treated them badly, They say that he sometimes spoke to them sharply and sometimes made fun of them. This caused their mates to laugh at their expense, whereat they were much grieved. Healy said, too, that the butter they had to eat was too salt for him and too fresh for Teackle, the tastes of the other deserters not being given. All these heavy grievances so oppressed their young spirits that they were forced to desert, says Mr. Harris, and they forthwith got aboard the New-York, leaving the St. Mary's at

aboard the New-York, leaving the St. Mary's at Southampton.

The second officer of the New-York said to a Tribune reporter yesterday that three stowaways came to this country on the vessel, and that they were turned over to the authorities at Eilis Island and afterward released. He was not aware that the stowaways were deserters from the St. Mary's, It is said that a few of the boys annually desert from the training-ship simply because they tire of the life.

STRIKERS EAGER TO GET BACK.

streets in the neighborhood of the Brown Hoisting Works this morning. There was a scramble to get places near the gate, and many of the men who had been foremost in the recent riots waited qui etly at the gates from 5:30 until 7 o'clock. The non-union men arrived under escort. The suller looks of the men who stood and watched them was the only indication of the bitter hatred with which the only indication of the bitter hatred with which they are regarded by the union men. Superintendent Hess arrived a short time after the non-union men, and addressed the crowd outside. He said he could not take them all back, but would put them to work as fast as he could. He advised them to leave their names and addresses, so that he could send for them when wanted. There are 250 non-union men at work, and fifty-three moro were hired Monday. These men will be retained. One hundred of the strikers went to work this morning.

NEW SILVERWARE. The Wallace Co.

SILVERSMITHS,

are receiving from their manufactory New Examples & of Silverware

Which will appeal to those of DISCRIMINATING TASTE

Fine Silver-mounted Leather Goods FIFTH AVENUE. (Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.)

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

THE Midsummer Holiday Number of THE CENTURY will be issued

Saturday, Aug. 1st, at 11 o'clock.

No Summer Breakfast compares with Wheatena "All Ready" Griddle Cakes and Kaffebrod. Cooling, sustaining, comforting.

HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th Avenue.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE Unrivaited bargains this month.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

DR. RADWAY-1 have been troubled with Dyspensia for about four months. I tried two different doctors without any permanent benefit; I saw your Ad., and two weeks ago bought a best of your Pills, and feel a great deal better. Your I'ls have done me more good than all the Doctor's medicine that I have taken, &c. I am. Yours respectfully, ROBERT A. PAGE, Newport, Ky.

EXPORTS OF GOLD STOPPED. THE SYNDICATE IN FULL WORKING ORDER

-NO MORE RUSSIAN PURCHASES LIKELY. The syndicate formed to control the foreign exchange is in full working order. Exports of gold to Europe have been stopped entirely, and no more will be shipped. The syndicate keeps the rates fo exchange just under the gold shipping point, and thereby establish a as w le a margin as possible between the figures at which it issues bills and the prices at which it expects eventually to acquire cot-ton and other commercial bills to cover its "short" exchange.

There was a report that the syndicate had been in

communication by cable with M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Pinance, and that he had said Russia would make no more purchases of American gold. The report could not be confirmed, but it was would be no more lirect purchases here for Russian eccount, but that the Russlan demand would b transferred to the European markets. This was said o have been accomplished without putting the syndicate under obligation in any way to the Russian gold from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Canada. Leopold Zimmermann, of Zimmermann & Forshay, Leopold Zimmermann, of Zimmermann & Forshay, made the following statement: There is no premium on gold, and there can be none as long as the United States Treasury is paying gold on its obligations. We gave notice to all whom it might concern some days ago that we would not draw gold from the Treasury for people who wanted to hoard it. There are, however, a number of timid people who seem to think they want gold, and for these people we coilect gold. We do this chiefly by import and exchange differences at an expense of about one-half to five-eighths per cent for exchange, freight and insurance, which, of course, those who want the gold have to pay. This, however, cannot be called a premium on gold. At best it is a commission. As there are people who seem inclined to sion. As there are people who seem inclined its make capital out of the apparent premium on gold, we think it only right to state the facts as above."

The stock market was again weak, and the closing figures were generally the lowest of the day. It william C. Whitney's recent statement in favor, of a third ticket was not intended to depress the values of securities, it at least had that effect. Mr. Whitney has been severely criticised by some persons in Wall Street for making the statement. It is asserted that everything should be done to make the defeat of Bryan a crushing one. Mr. Whitney's attitude, his Wall Street critics say, has been of a nature to divide the opposition to Bryan and the platform on which he stands, instead of consolidating it.

platform on which he state Exchange Bank was to fing it.

The offer of the Produce Exchange Bank was to furnish \$250,000,000—not \$50,000—in sterling exchange in lieu of contributing gold to the Treasury.

Washington, July 28.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day was \$104,832,623. The day's withdrawals were \$25,300. Additional offers of gold aggregating \$1,310,000 were made and ac-cepted to-day.

CITY HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE COUNTY MEDICAL SO TETY ENTERS A FOR MAL PROTEST AGAINST THE STSTEM ADOPTED BY THE CHARITIES COMMISSIONERS.

The manner in which the Charities Comm are making appointments to the medical staffs of the various hospitals which they control has caused much dissatisfaction in the medical fraternity, and many physicians who believe that ap-pointments should not be limited to the physicians recommended by the medical colleges have spoken and written against the established usage. day, however, a committee from the New-York county Medical Society appeared before the Com-missioners at noon and entered a formal protest against the method now in vogue, and presented a document in which the question was discussed at length. The committee consisted of the following thysicians: Drs. George T. Harrison, George D. McGauran, D. H. Stewart, T. H. Holgate and Robert Newman.

McGauran, D. H. Stewart, T. H. Holgate and Robert Newman.

Commissioner Faure said that the contents of the document presented by the committee would not be made public until it had been considered at a full meeting of the Board. The protest is probably, however, a reliteration of the arguments which have been brought by physicians at the meetings of the various societies ever since the appointments have been made on the recommendation of the local medical colleges. By this system a number of physicians who were on the hospital staffe when it became operative were dismissed, and since then no one can possibly become a member of a hospital staff except through the recommendation of a college. "We believe that it is perfectly correct on the part of the Commissioners to regard the recommendations of the faculties of the medical schools," said a physician to a Tribune reporter, "but I believe that physicians who are not connected with the schools also have some rights, and that outsiders should be allowed to compete for places in the hospitals."

The members of the committee say that the society has taken a stand against the present method, not out of any hospitals to the Charities Commissioners, but for the good of the community and for justice.

LOOKING FOR AN EXPRESS EMPLOYE.

The Bath Beach police were asked yesterday to National Express Company of that place, who had been missing for ten days. Jarvie, who is twenty-five years old, lived at No. 3! Park-ave., Brookly, and at the time of his disappearance, it is allaged, had \$100 belonging to the company in his possession.



Prickly Heat